

## The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904.

## The Value of Health.

The State Health Commissioner of New York has recently made public a report in which he says that millions upon millions of dollars are annually lost to the people of that State through preventable diseases. "If the monetary value of a human life is assumed to be \$5,000," says he, "the deaths from only five of the preventable diseases during 1903 in this State represents a loss of \$91,930,000. These figures seem appalling, and yet millions upon millions can properly be added to this sum, in loss of wages, expense of the care of the sick and many other expenses incidental to the management of these epidemic and infectious diseases."

That is a very practical and cold blooded view of disease, but it is a sensible view. It cannot be too often said that the real wealth of any city, State or nation is in its men rather than in its accumulations, for there can be no accumulation of wealth without work. It is work that makes wealth, and the more efficient the workers are, the greater will be the accumulation. It is in this view that education has its practical value. We educate our boys not merely because education is a moral force, but because it is a material force, enabling a man to increase his working capacity.

In the same view it is important that the health of the people should be conserved. Disease is always expensive. When a workman is sick he loses valuable time; his earnings cease; and there is the additional expense of doctors and medicines. This expense must be whether or not he recovers. If he overcomes his disease and goes back to work, he will in time in a measure recoup his losses. But there will still be a loss in greater or less degree, and if he dies from his disease the loss is complete. Every now and then when a good man dies in this community we say that it is a public loss, and so it is. Some of us also say that when a man dies, no matter what the circumstances, "his time had come," as a sort of fatality. But The Times-Dispatch does not believe in any such doctrine. Many a man has died through public neglect, through failure on the part of the authorities to adopt such sanitary measures as are necessary to prevent disease, and in this day of medical science almost all diseases are, scientifically speaking, preventable.

Can any sensible man doubt that thousands and hundreds of thousands of lives have been saved in the city of Richmond by adopting a scientific drainage system? Without such a system, would not disease be rampant and would not our citizens perish by the hundreds and thousands, where they are now enjoying life and health? There was a time when smallpox was one of the most dreaded of all diseases, for we knew of no means of preventing it. But now smallpox is of very rare occurrence and if the proper precautions are taken, it will never exist at all. There was a time when yellow fever was almost sure to break out in some of the extreme Southern States during the hot season. But science finally discovered that the source of that disease was Cuba, and when the United States government took Cuba into its own possession and cleaned it and fumigated it and stamped out the yellow fever germ, it set the Southern States practically free from the ravages of yellow fever. There is now little or no yellow fever in Cuba, and we have had no yellow fever epidemic in the Southern States since Cuba was fumigated.

Today the most dreaded of all diseases is consumption, and it claims its victims by the thousands. Yet science tells us that consumption is a preventable disease, and that with proper scientific precautions it may be avoided altogether. Scientific men have absolutely no doubt on this score, yet consumption is still preying upon the people. A movement has been started in this city to take scientific precautions against consumption, and it is to be hoped that the movement will progress until its great purpose has been accomplished.

Returning to the original subject we ask the thoughtful consideration of the people of Richmond to this report from New York. We should be liberal in our appropriations to the Health Department. We should employ the best experts and give them abundant means to keep the city clean, to find the disease germs wherever they exist, and stamp them out, and in the broadest sense to conserve the public health. It is more than a moral question. It is a question of good business.

## A Mortifying Exhibit.

The Churchman of April 8th devotes its first page to a discussion of the subject of divorce. It presents an array of figures that is enough to startle civilization, certainly to bring to reflection all persons who believe in the sanctity of the marriage tie and the holiness of the marriage relation.

The Churchman quotes freely from figures brought together by Father Otten in the April number of the Messenger, a well known Roman Catholic publication, and quotes also from statistics prepared by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor. Mr. Wright's official report covers the period between 1867 and 1887. During that time the yearly average of divorces granted was 10,436 and there was a gradual rise in the number from 9,507 in 1867 to 25,555 in 1886, being an increase of 157 per cent; while the population in the meantime had increased 60 per cent.

In other words, divorces grew 1-2 per cent, times as fast as population. Unfortunately there are no national statistics since 1887; but according to Father Otten the census of 1890 recorded 129,156 persons as divorced, and in 1900 the same schedule showed 198,914 divorced persons. These figures do not give the exact number of divorces; but taking them to be fairly accurate, they indicate an increase of 65 per cent. during the last decade from 1890 to 1900 in the number of divorced persons, whereas the population increased in same time 20 per cent. This would indicate that divorces were increasing in that decade more rapidly than in the period covered by Commissioner Wright's report, and the inference is supported by other statistics. Father Otten also considers successively those of States, of great cities and of typical counties. The States chosen are Massachusetts, where the law is reasonably strict; Ohio, where it is lax; Rhode Island and Michigan, where it is more lax. In Massachusetts in 1888 there was one divorce to every 31 marriages; in 1901, there was one divorce to every 23 marriages. In Ohio, there had been in the former year one to every 15; in the latter, there was one to less than 11. In Michigan, there had been one divorce to every 13 marriages in 1888; in 1901, there was one to every 9. In Rhode Island, there had been a divorce to every 11 marriages in 1888; in 1901, there was a divorce to every 8 marriages.

In these four States there was an average increase of 20 per cent. in the ratio of divorces to marriages. Other figures are given, but they simply emphasize the evil. The Churchman points out in concluding this phase of the subject that in this respect we are the worst nation in Christendom, and that to find a social menace parallel to this we must turn to Japan, where it is said there are 100,000 divorces a year. Among Christian nations our bad eminence is unchallenged and unapproached. In 1900 France granted 21,839 divorces; while in Germany the number was less than 10,000. In England there were granted in the year 1901 only 171 absolute divorces; while in Canada, there were but 11 in 1900, and 19 in 1901, to match out 61,000 in 1901.

This is one evil that can be remedied by law. The law cannot make men and women faithful to their marriage vows, but it can prevent them from dissolving the marriage tie. The number of divorces in this age is due to the laxity in many States of the divorce laws. Indeed, he said to their disgrace, some States absolutely encourage divorce and one State has made its divorce laws easy in order to attract residents. In Virginia, the law is very strict, and in South Carolina divorces are not granted upon any plea whatsoever. But it matters not how rigid the laws may be in some States, so long as they are lax in other States. It is easy for persons wishing to be divorced to take up their residence where divorces are easily obtained. There ought by all means to be a uniform divorce law applying to all States alike, and it ought to be as rigid as possible. The South Carolina law may be too strict, but certainly not the Virginia, and if the Virginia law should be made uniform throughout the States of the Union, there would be a great check to this terrible abuse which threatens the very existence of our society.

It is a subject that demands the serious consideration of both church and State.

## The Negro's Wealth.

Giles Jackson made an interesting statement before the Congressional Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions in his plea for an appropriation for a negro exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. But the exhibit is not so flattering to the negro race as might at first blush appear. According to Jackson's statement, the negroes of the United States own farms and personal property valued at \$238,000,000. The negro population is now about 9,000,000, so that the property holdings of the negro race as above are about 25 per capita.

In 1890 the number of free negroes in the Southern States was as follows:

Alabama	2,890
Arkansas	144
Florida	322
Georgia	3,590
Kentucky	10,681
Louisiana	18,437
North Carolina	23,093
Maryland	58,942
South Carolina	9,914
Tennessee	7,390
Texas	455
Virginia	58,942

226,613

In 1893 a commission was appointed by the Secretary of War "to examine and report upon the condition of the recently emancipated freedmen of the United States." This commission ascertained that the free colored persons of Louisiana, in the year 1890, paid taxes on an assessment of \$13,000,000.

That statement is hard to believe, and yet it comes from an official source. As mentioned above, the negro population of Louisiana at that time was 18,437, which would indicate an average for each colored free person a property holding of

\$700 in 1890. Granting that this average was maintained throughout the South, the free negroes of this section owned property at the beginning of the war aggregating in value more than \$150,000,000.

We have no means of proving this, as the census reports of 1890 obtainable in this city do not give any information on this point; but the Louisiana exhibit is, at least, significant.

The day when Richmond secures suitable passenger and freight accommodations by rail with the Valley of Virginia will be the beginning of a new and glorious era in her business history. It is a want long felt, loudly cried for during many years, but always postponed in accomplishment to another day. Let us hope that that happy day is now near at hand.

The Corporation Commission has inaugurated many reforms that had previously failed, and, therefore, may be looked to with a hopeful eye in this seeking for relief.

A citizen of Ohio says that the people of his State are now thoroughly stirred by the progress of the resident local option bill through the State Legislature. The bill has already passed the House by a vote of two to one and will, it is confidently asserted, pass the Senate by a still larger majority. The measure, for which the anti-saloon league is sponsor, provides that those who live in the residential section of a city shall be able to eliminate the saloon. The measure is being bitterly fought by the saloon men and the brewers.

The State of Kansas will be fifty years of age on the 30th instant. Stephen A. Douglas piloted through Congress the bill which conferred Statehood upon it, and which was approved by President Pierce May 30, 1861. That act resulted in the armed conflict which resulted in a great many political conflicts, and which opened the way for the election of Lincoln.

Mr. Bryan asks: "What is a dollar good for, anyhow?" When backed by a hundred cents' worth of gold it is good for a year's subscription to the Commoner; but when backed only by forty-three cents' worth of silver it will hardly be good for the white paper on which the esteemed fifty-two copies of the Commoner are printed.

Lively discussion is going on in Louisville upon the refusal of the school board to allow the United Daughters of the Confederacy to offer a medal for the best essay to be written on President Jefferson Davis by a pupil of the ward schools. We have seen no explanation of this action.

Pittsylvania county is getting to be the land of sensations and tragedies, and the presumption is that yellow back novels have been having too wide a circulation in that region.

The untimely end of Admiral Makaroff brings to the surface quite a list of unpronounceable names of men who may be his successor.

The North Carolina Society of Richmond proposes to let Virginians know what the 20th of May was put in the almanac for.

More life has been thrown into the Parker boom in the last two weeks than the Hearst boom generated in the last two years.

The Mafia can never flourish in so good a town as Norfolk. There is nothing very bad in Norfolk except politics.

Illinois is always trying to do the impossible thing. It is now endeavoring to lose Governor Yates in the shuffle.

Again, it may be well enough to remember that something else besides a Mayor is to be nominated and elected.

The Populists of Kansas have endorsed Hearst. In 1896 they endorsed Bryan. Is history going to repeat itself?

Indiana will rejoice in being debatable ground, whether a vice-presidential candidate be a Hoosier or not.

It is indeed singular that the "Singular Mrs. Smith" spent much of her alleged life in Utah.

If you have a good cut of Admiral Makaroff, now is the time to give it a front page position.

The report that there is a Hearst club in Richmond numbering 2,500 members lacks confirmation.

The young peaches will not mind the weather, just so the water keeps out of the bulb.

The Bryan-Hearst trust seems to be one of the "combined" that has hit a snag.

Personal and General.

C. J. Capen, who has been a teacher in the Boston Latin School for fifty years, has just observed his 81st birthday. He graduated at Harvard in 1816.

Nineteen library buildings have been erected in the Ontario, Canada, province during the last eighteen months, all of them gifts from Andrew Carnegie.

Archbishop Messner, of Milwaukee, has just issued a letter to the clergy in his archdiocese in which he forbids them taking an active part in party politics.

Chimes to cost \$10,000 will be placed in Mitchell tower at the University of Chicago as a memorial to Alice Freeman Palmer, the first woman to hold a chair at the university, who died in Boston last year.

Mrs. Charles King, of Corpus Christi, Texas, owns more land than any other woman in the world. Her husband left her 1,200,000 acres in Nuevo, Hidalgo, Starr and Comal counties. Liver Trees are now about 6,000 cattle on her ranges.

ALL RUN DOWN

In the Spring is when you notice it the most. The system is full of impurities that have accumulated during the winter months, which must be expelled at once. The quickest and safest way is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing else is so good to cure Spring Fever, Stomach Bitters, Constipation, Liver Troubles, Dyspepsia, Catarrhs, Biliousness, Headaches, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague. We urge you to try a bottle today.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

## Port Arthur Fallen!

Is the claim in Tokio. The Russians say so.

Marion & Hamlin

ORGANS-PIANOS.

The Easter Sale of Pianos

introduces into Richmond for the first time the new system CONOVER PIANOS, the most perfectly designed Pianos ever built.

SEP TIE

Kingsbury, Wellington, Schubert and Cable

Pianos in their new model 1901 cases.

THE COMBINATION OF BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND PERFECTION OF WORKMANSHIP IS ONLY FOUND IN THE CABLE COMPANY'S INSTRUMENTS.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to call at our store and examine the beautiful new models displayed during THE EASTER SALE.

Columbia Gold Moulded Phonograph Records,

25c. each; Other dealers charge 50c.

Sheet Music at Half Price During

The Easter Sale.

A copy of one of the latest hits free to each visitor during THE EASTER SALE.

A Few Special Inducements in Second Hand Pianos and

Square Pianos, \$15.00 up.

A Piano for \$15.00.

The Cable Company,

J. G. CORLEY, Manager.

We issue votes in the Library Contest.

The Theatres.

Mr. John Drew, supported by an admirable company, yesterday presented at the Academy "The Second in Command," a delightful comedy, in which both pathos and humor were blended.

A brilliant audience witnessed the production at the evening performance, and there was also quite a good-sized house at the matinee.

Mr. Drew played a part which could not fail to appeal to an audience. Major Christopher Elmhurst, the role in question, was a big-hearted, whole-souled, and yet so blundering a fellow, that it would be a peculiar surprise that failed to respond to all the goodness that was in him. Mr. Drew made Major Bingham a living and breathing creation, and not merely an animated uniform of an English officer. He was delightfully natural and real in everything that he did. Mr. Drew, of course, is a finished actor, and in Major Bingham he has one of the best roles he has played in many years.

There was not a member of the company that was not entirely capable, and the result was a smooth, as it might be called, a well-balanced performance as has been seen here this season. The performance was a fitting close to the Academy's regular season, and the way, which has been marked by more than the usual number of fine productions.

Miss Margaret Dale, as Mariel Mannerling, gave to the part a sweet womanliness and a charm of manner that quite won her audience. She was very easy and graceful in her part, and possesses a charming personality.

Mr. Gotthold gave a fine portrayal of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles Anstruther, and Mr. Salisbury was quite convincing as Lieutenant Sir Walter Manning. Mr. Robert Schable was capital as the Honorable Hildebrand Carstairs, the man of the noble blood who was the mainstay of the production was handsomely mounted, and its military atmosphere made it quite picturesque.

Miss Haswell and her splendid stock company will give "The Great Unknown" at the Academy to-night and for the remainder of the week, with a matinee Saturday. The comedy proved on its initial presentation Monday night that it was one of the most delightful ever put on.

Next week "Camille" will be produced. It is one of the most powerful dramas ever written, and in the title role Miss Haswell is said to surpass all efforts she has made in drama.

Muscular Mr. Hascall.

Lon Hascall, who plays the insurance agent, the friend of the helpless and unprotected, is an athlete, as well as an actor, and in his role he has need for all the muscular development at his command. He gets locked up in jail with an offensive citizen, administers a thrashing, and then, as the jailer and keepers calmly walking out, "The Factory Girl" is one of the most popular attractions the Bluff has put on for several weeks. The play will continue all the week, with matinees to-day and Saturday.

"The Pride of Jennico."

Edward R. Mawson leads the company which appears next week at the Bluff Theatre in the production of "The Pride of Jennico," a play which has had a remarkable record in the leading theatres of the North. The company, which appears here was selected by Charles Frohman, and is said to be one of the best on tour. The play is similar in general terms as the "Prisoner of Zenda" and "Hunch" if not in details for the engagement go on sale to-day.

Still Among the Living.

Mr. John Crane, of No. 102 North Nineteenth Street, wishes it known that the report that Mr. William Lubliner is dead, is not correct. Mr. Lubliner is recovering and will soon be out.

## POLITICS IN MANCHESTER

The City Democratic Committee Meets for Business Tonight.

NO OPPOSITION TO THE "INS"

Meeting of Daimo Klan—Death of Mrs. Martin—Coming Marriages.

Manchester Bureau, Times-Dispatch.

The campaign in Manchester this spring promises to lack spirit and interest.

No opposition to any of the incumbents has materialized, and no one has so far made known his intention of declining to stand for re-election.

The general impression in the city is that the present Council is a good one, composed of hard working, patriotic citizens, with the interests of their constituents at heart, and there seems no disposition on the part of any one to turn down any of the incumbents.

The work of permanent improvements to the streets, began by this Council, has encouraged the citizens to hope for further and speedy improvements, and the inclination is to let the present Council continue, so that the good work may go on.

The City Democratic Committee will meet to-night in the room of the Police Court. Plans and ways and means will be discussed, and a date for the primary will be fixed.

It is hoped a full committee will be present, as the meeting will be an important one.

DALMO KLAN.

The following commands have been sent out by Imperial High Potentate A. L. Sampson, which must be obeyed:

O, yes! O, yes! Ye Nobles of Daimo Klan.

"Get together at your Mecca in the Masonic Temple Friday night, April 15, 1904, at 8 o'clock, to escort many weary pilgrims across the 'hot sands' of the desert. The first regular is now busy heating the sand, and they will surely be 'ten hotter' than hot."

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

The funeral of Mrs. J. J. Talbot will be from the home this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the burial will be in Maury Cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. J. T. Cook was at the grave yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Cook died in Hampton.

The hour of the funeral of Mrs. Thomas Martin will be fixed later. She died yesterday at her home, No. 14 Hull Street. She leaves her husband and six children, and was a member of West End Church.

APPROACHING WEDDINGS.

Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Emma Jones to Edward L. Clements, on April 20, at 2 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Jones, No. 321 Hull Street.

Invitations have also been issued to the marriage of Miss Margaret O. Mitchell to Mr. T. L. Loefer, in West End Church, Swansboro, Tuesday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

COURT NOTES.

Mayor Maurice has ordered the release of Hugh McNeill, the man arrested several days ago as a suspicious character, and pending inquiries. It was learned that he was employed at Palm Beach, and that he is an honest, hard-working man.

A letter was received by Chief Lipscomb last night stating that McNeill was all right.

OFFICERS COMMANDED.

A letter has been received from the Methodist Baptist Church (colored) by City Sergeant Saunders and Deputy Martin, thanking them for their kindness in looking after the church, which was damaged by fire, and placed temporarily in the Manchester jail.

PERSONAL AND BRIEFS.

Most successful revival services are being conducted at Badin Bridge Street Church by Rev. C. Brown, of Charlotte, N. C., and Rev. E. V. Baldy. The services are held at 4 and 8 o'clock every day.

Mrs. Sue Gilbert is better.

Miss Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Perry, is sick at the home, No. 114 Bainbridge Street.

COL. CUTCHINS IS NOW PRESIDENT

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues Association held their annual meeting at their armory last night, and officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Colonel Sol. Cutchins, president; Mr. W. Peter Klein, vice-president; George Hunter, secretary, and Lieutenant T. M. Hobson, was re-elected treasurer.

The question of the proposed trip to St. Louis to attend the World's Fair, was discussed at length and it was decided that the battalion would attend the Exposition, and would be there on September 2d.

A committee, composed of five men from each of the companies, and five from the association, was appointed to look into the matter of the 10th of May celebration.

Battalion drill was had before the meeting, and both Companies A and B turned out in large numbers, and the boys as usual put up a splendid exhibition of drill. Quite a large number of members of the association were present.

Have Until Saturday.

Mr. T. C. Walford, collector of delinquent taxes, will place the delinquents of delinquents for the year 1903 in the hands of the printer, on Monday. Persons desiring to pay up in the mean time, save their property from sale, will have until Saturday in which to do so.

DISCRIMINATING LADIES.

Enjoy Using Herpicle on Account of its Distinctiveness.

The ladies who have used Newbro's Herpicle speak of it in the highest terms, for its quick effect in cleaning the scalp of dandruff and also for its excellence as a general hair-dressing. It makes the scalp feel fresh and it always that itching which dandruff will cause. Newbro's Herpicle effectively cures dandruff, as it destroys the germ that causes it. The same germ causes hair to fall out, and later baldness; in killing it, Herpicle stops falling hair and prevents baldness. It is also an ideal hair dressing, for it lends an aristocratic charm to the hair that is quite distinct. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicle Co., Detroit, Mich. Owens and Minor Drug Co., Special Agents.

## Good Health to the Children

Children especially are fond of dainties, and the housekeeper must look carefully to their food.

As good cake can be made only with good eggs, so also a cake that is healthful as well as dainty must be raised with a pure and perfect baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in the preparation of the highest quality of food. It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, doughnuts, crusts, etc., and what is more important, renders the food wholesome and agreeable to young and old.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## FOR LABOR AND CAPITAL

Representatives of Both Appear to Oppose the National Arbitration Bill.

NOT ON THE SAME GROUNDS

Lively Tilt Between Messrs. Gompers and De Bruhl—Will Get Parry Same Time.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Today, for the first time in the history of this country, or possibly of any country, the representatives of organized labor and the representatives of employers' associations united in outspoken opposition to pending legislation. The bill opposed is the Foster-Foss national arbitration bill, which was considered by a subcommittee from the House Committee on Labor and Education.

It was an odd sight to see Samuel Gompers, the head of the Federation of Labor, the most powerful labor organization in the world, and A. Furuseth, of the same organization, standing shoulder to shoulder with E. F. de Bruhl, of Cincinnati, representing the Association of Metal Trade Employers, fighting the bill which proposes to make the settlement of strikes mandatory by submitting the matters in dispute to a national arbitration board. To say that they stood shoulder to shoulder is something of an exaggeration, for they differed in some respects. Mr. de Bruhl, for no good reason, apparently, at this time, undertook to condemn organized labor in general, and Messrs. Gompers and Furuseth defended it. Mr. Furuseth said the members of the arbitration board would have to be as gods not to yield to the influence of wealth, and Mr. de Bruhl took issue with him in a good-humored way. Mr. Gompers denounced the bill, and then deplored the fact that Mr. de Bruhl should have seen fit to make an attack on organized labor when the labor men were uniting with employers to defeat an iniquitous measure.

Authorized by Courts.

"I want to call Mr. de Bruhl's attention to the fact," he said, vigorously pounding the table, "that within the past forty-eight hours the courts of Colorado have outlawed these citizens' alliances, 'law and order leagues,' who have been defying injunctions and writs of habeas corpus."